

The type female, U. S. National Museum No. 1712, was collected in leaf mold, El Vergel, Chiapas, Mexico, January 3, 1940, by F. Bonet. Two paratypes were collected at the same locality January 20, 1943, by F. Bonet, and are deposited in his collection in Mexico City.

The reticulate pattern distinguishes this species from the others in the genus.

NEARCTIC SPECIES OF THE GENUS DIRHINUS
(Hymenoptera-Chalcididae)

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The genus *Dirhinus* is represented in the Oriental and African regions by several fairly common and widely distributed species. *Dirhinus* has, on the other hand, only a few, relatively rare species in the Nearctic region. Up to the present time, but two species, occurring in the Gulf Coast and Southwestern states, have been known in this region. It is, thus, quite interesting to find that two additional species of *Dirhinus* occur in Indiana and Illinois. Descriptions of these two new species are given in this paper.

Genus **DIRHINUS** Dalman

Dirhinus Dalman, Svensk. Vet.—Akad. Handl., 39:75, 1818.—Nees ab Esenbeck, Hymenopterorum Ichneumonibus Affinium, vol. 2:54, 1834.—Foerster, Hymenopterologische Studien, vol. 2:29, 1856.—Walker, Notes on Chalcididae, pt. 3; 39, 1871.—Ashmead, Ent. Amer., 4:87, 1888.—Ashmead, Mem. Carnegie Mus., 1:257, 1904.—Schmiedeknecht, Gen. Ins., fasc. 97:67, 1909.—Burks, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 22:285, 1936.

Eniaca Kirby, Jl. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool., 17:57, 1883.

Hontalia Cameron, Bio. Cent.—Am. Zool., pt. 10, vol. 1:112, 1884.

Pareniaca Crawford, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 45:312, 1913.

The following combination of characters will distinguish the members of the genus *Dirhinus* from all other members of the superfamily Chalcidoidea:

Head produced anteriorly on either side of antennal scrope cavity, so that, in dorsal aspect, head appears to bear a pair of short, blunt horns, as in figs. 4-6; each of these horns bears, dorsally, a small platform or *hieria*, fig. 5; each *hieria* bounded laterally, mesally, and anteriorly by a low, thin, upturned border. Antennae 13-segmented, inserted low on face, near clypeal margin. Hind femora enlarged, bearing, on outer ventral margin, a fairly large, blunt basal tooth and numerous, minute and closely-set following teeth; hind tibia arcuate, bearing one terminal spur. Dorsal surface of propodeum almost parallel with longitudinal axis of body; abdomen petiolate; petiole parallel with longitudinal axis

of body, coarsely sculptured and short: length usually less than dorsal width; third abdominal (first gastral) tergite occupying half or more dorsal length of gaster; ovipositor may or may not be exerted.

KEY TO NEARCTIC SPECIES

- 1. Frons with a secondary projecting tooth, when seen in lateral aspect (fig. 7); border of hieria not notched near frontal angle (fig. 5) *schwarzi* (Crawford)
- Frons not secondarily produced (figs. 1, 2, 3); border of hieria notched near frontal angle (figs. 4, 6, 8) 2
- 2. Outer border of hieria almost reaching margin of compound eye (fig. 4) *texanus* (Ashmead)
- Outer border of hieria located half-way between inner margin of compound eye and inner border of hieria (figs. 6, 8) 3
- 3. Head, in dorsal aspect, appearing wider than long (fig. 8); in lateral aspect, the vertex rounded (fig. 2); pubescence of dorsum of thorax silvery *perideus*, n. sp.
- Head, in dorsal aspect, appearing longer than wide (fig. 6); in lateral aspect, the vertex more flattened (fig. 3); pubescence of dorsum of thorax golden *paoli*, n. sp.

***Dirhinus paoli*, new species**

Figs. 3, 6

Head, body, all coxae, and hind femora and tibiae, dull black; antennae, front and middle femora and tibiae, and wings, brown; tegulae and all tarsi, yellow.

Male.—Length 4 mm. Head clothed with short, silvery pubescence; when viewed in dorsal aspect, maximum length of head greater than maximum width; hieriae appearing relatively small (fig. 6); a notch present in border of each hieria near anterior angle; outer border of hieria terminating at a point one-half the distance from anterior angle of head to lateral ocellus; maximum dorsal length of head three times as great as maximum dorsal length of compound eye; relative lengths of parts of antenna (measured in arbitrary units): scape 35, pedicel 6, ring segment 2, first funicle segment 8, second 6, third to seventh 5 each, eighth to tenth combined 12.

Thorax clothed with coarse, appressed pubescence, this pubescence golden on dorsum, silvery on pleura and sternum; legs with dense, fine pubescence; narrow, transverse area at anterior margin of mesopraescutum shagreened, and small median area of mesosentellum glabrous; balance of dorsum of thorax uniformly covered by large, setigerous pits; surface of thoracic pleura similarly pitted, except for median, dorsoventral depressed area of mesopleuron, surface of which bears numerous, parallel ridges and obscure shagreening; front coxae shagreened, middle and hind ones dull, with minutely roughened (matt) surface, except for

buter dorsal area of each, which is shining and provided with numerous parallel ridges; inner tooth of metafemur minute, sharp.

Propodeum rugose, with a median, longitudinal fovea bounded by arcuate, roughened carinae; length of petiole less than its dorsal width, dorsum of petiole provided with several coarse, longitudinal rugae, ventral surface rugose and shagreened. Dorsal length of gaster as great as that of thorax; third abdominal (first gastral) tergite occupying more than two-third dorsal length of gaster; third tergite with surface glabrous except at postero-lateral angles, where it bears numerous, minute and closely-set punctures and sparse, minute pubescence; this tergite also bears several short, longitudinal ridges at base on meson; tergites four to eight each with a narrow, transverse band of minute, closely-set punctures and a single, sparse row of pubescence at posterior margin. Normally-exposed portion of ninth tergite covered with relatively dense, elongate pubescence; each cercus bearing 5 long bristles. First gastral sternite provided with several short, longitudinal ridges at base; gastral sternites each with a narrow, longitudinal, mesal punctured and setose area at apex (when sternites are normally telescoped, these reticulated areas form an almost continuous, narrow, longitudinal band); ninth sternite pitted, shagreened, and completely setose.

Female.—Unknown.

This species resembles *D. texanus* (Ashmead) in lacking secondary protuberances on the frons and in having a minute notch in the border of each hieria near the antero-dorsal angle of the head; *paoli* differs from *texanus* in possessing a differently-shaped head with much smaller hieriae.

Holotype, male.—Paoli, Indiana, August 4, 1940, B. D. Burks. Specimen taken while sweeping dry, woods-edge vegetation. Type deposited in the Illinois Natural History Survey Collection.

Dirhinus perideus, new species

Figs. 2, 8

Head, body, all coxae, and hind femora and tibiae, dull black; antennae, front and middle legs, hind farsi, and wing veins, light golden yellow-brown; wing membranes hyaline.

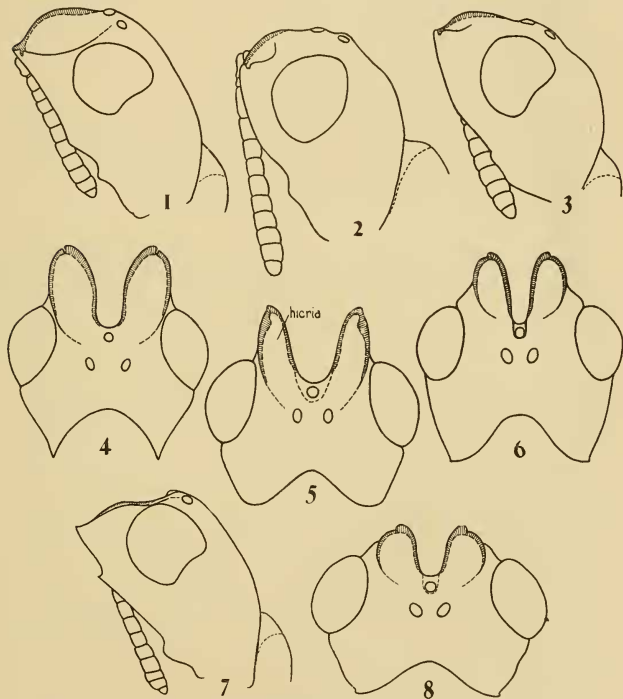
Male.—Length 3 mm. Differs from *D. paoli* only in the following particulars: head, when viewed in dorsal aspect, having maximum width greater than maximum length; hieria relatively broader than in *paoli* (fig. 8); maximum dorsal length of head twice as great as maximum dorsal length of compound eye; relative lengths of parts of antenna: scape 28, pedicel 5, ring segment 2, first funicle segment 6, second 4.5, third to seventh 4 each, eighth to tenth combined 12. Entire thorax clothed with silvery pubescence. Dorsal length of gaster slightly greater than that of thorax. Punctured and setose area on meson of each abdominal sternite three to eight expanded laterally toward posterior margin of sternite, so that these areas are approximately triangular.

When sternites are normally telescoped, these sculptured areas form a median, discontinuous series of short, transverse patches.

Female.—Unknown.

This species resembles *D. paoli* in having a small hicria, but differs in having a broader, shorter head, a different pattern of sculpturing on the abdominal sternites, and differently-colored legs and wings.

Holotype, male—Ft. Massac State Park, near Metropolis, Illinois, July 16, 1938, Burks and Boesel. Specimen taken



Heads of *Dirhinus*: Fig. 1. *texanus* (Ashmead), lateral aspect; Fig. 2. *D. perideus*, n. sp., lateral aspect; Fig. 3. *D. paoli*, n. sp., lateral aspect; Fig. 4. *D. texanus* (Ashmead), dorsal aspect; Fig. 5. *D. schwarzi* (Crawford), dorsal aspect; Fig. 6. *D. paoli*, n. sp., dorsal aspect; Fig. 7. *D. schwarzi* (Crawford), lateral aspect; Fig. 8. *D. perideus*, n. sp., dorsal aspect.

while sweeping grass. Type deposited in Illinois Natural History Survey Collection.

Dirhinus texanus (Ashmead)

Figs. 1, 4

Eniaca texana Ashmead, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 23:217, 1896.—Dalla Torre, Cat. Hymen., vol. 5:368, 1898.—Schmiedeknecht, Gen. Ins., fasc. 97:67, 1909.—Roberts, Jl. Agr. Res., 50:490, 1935.

Dirhinus texanus (Ashmead) Burks, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 22:286, 1936.

Type locality.—College Station, Texas.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 3325.

Dirhinus schwarzi (Crawford)

Figs. 5, 7

Parenicaa schwarzi Crawford, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 45:312, 1913.

Dirhinus schwarzi (Crawford) Burks, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 22:286, 1936.

Type locality.—Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 15547.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON 570TH REGULAR MEETING, FEBRUARY 6, 1947

The 570th regular meeting of the Society was held at 8 P.M., February 6, 1947, in Room 43 of the U. S. National Museum with President Clark presiding. Fifty members and 23 guests were present.

At the request of the President, Dr. Sailer placed before the Society an amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Executive Committee. The present Constitution contains no provision by which the Society can give special recognition to members whom it wishes to honor. Article 7 of the By-Laws requires that amendments must be submitted at one regular meeting to be voted on at the next. The text of the proposed amendment is as follows: Article VIII of the By-Laws (Honorary Members). The Society may elect honorary members in recognition of long and meritorious effort directed toward the advance of entomological science. Individuals so recognized shall be approved unanimously by the Executive Committee and by a two-thirds vote of members present at any regular meeting. Honorary members shall be elected for life, shall pay no dues, and shall be accorded all privileges of members. The number of honorary members carried concurrently on the membership roll shall not exceed three.

New members were elected as follows:

Dr. Richard E. Blackwelder, Associate Curator of Entomology, U. S. National Museum

Traber N. Dobbins, U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Beltsville, Md.